

Professor Young wrote: "It has not been my pleasure to become acquainted with *Psoralea stipulata*." He has resided in Jefferson County since 1870, collected thoroughly through Scott, Jefferson, and Switzerland counties, Indiana, and Trimble County, Kentucky, but not in the immediate vicinity of the Falls. Neither he nor his students have ever met it.

It seems, therefore, evident that the plant was found locally in the neighborhood of Louisville, on both sides of the river, *i. e.* in Clark County, Indiana, and Jefferson County, Kentucky, but is now extinct. Furthermore that it never has been collected in fruit. It may be that after all it is not a *Psoralea* (in broad sense). The flowers resemble much those of *P. Onobrychis*, but even the calyx is without glands. Glands are present on at least the calyx and the fruit in all the other species of the tribe *Psoraleae*. I thought once that it might be a species of *Meibomia*, but I have not found a species in that genus to match it.

Any further information will be thankfully received.

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FURTHER NOTES ON CYNOSURUS ECHINATUS L. IN OREGON

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Cynosurus echinatus L. was first reported from Eugene by J. C. Nelson, October, 1919 (Torreya, Vol. 19, No. 9, page 189). R. V. Bradshaw reported its occurrence at Eugene, Feb., 1920 (American Botanist, Vol. 26, No. 1, page 19). Again it was reported by J. C. Nelson in his list of introduced plants, March, 1921 (Torreya, Vol. 21, No. 2, page 24). It was here indicated as an introduced species. The latest and most detailed account of its occurrence at Eugene was given by Mr. Bradshaw in Torreya, September, 1921 (Torreya, Vol. 21, No. 5, page 81). It is here stated that *C. echinatus* occurred on Skinner's Butte and Spencer's Butte.

It would not be at all difficult to think of this species as being introduced in both of these localities as Skinner's Butte is a

small hill overlooking the depot, and used as a municipal park. Cars and pedestrians are constantly entering from foreign localities thus giving ample opportunity for the accidental introduction of foreign species. Spencer's Butte, even though more than six miles from Eugene is a favorite hiking and camping spot for people about Eugene. In both of these localities *C. echinatus* L. was found growing on dry, exposed slopes.

Thus far it seems plain that it is an introduced species, but since the publication of these papers the writer has found it abundantly established on dry sunny hillsides in the foot-hills of the Cascade Mountains some twenty miles southeast of Eugene, far from the usual route of travelers. These outlying stations were in all cases separated from the stations at Eugene by miles and miles of dense timber and several rivers. It seems incredible that it should have been artificially introduced in these widely separated localities. Even more incredible seems the possibility of its being a rare native of these foot-hills.

Possibly in years past some solitary hunter or prospector carried the seeds into the hills in grain for his horse, and yet it seems unlikely that grain would be carried for stock in a region where green fodder is comparatively easy to find.

The old military road, over which some of the immigrants entered the Willamette valley in years past, follows up the valley a few miles from these outlying *Cynosurus* stations. Perhaps some wondering straggler of the immigration trains caused the introduction of this grass while feeding his horse.

At all events, whether it was introduced by prospectors, hunters, or immigrants, *C. echinatus* L. is firmly established in the foot-hills southeast of Eugene. The writer has for several seasons seen this interesting grass growing so profusely along roadsides near Eugene, that it had been cut and shocked for hay. Stock must indeed be hungry to eat *Cynosurus* hay with the quantity of dry, wiry empty glumes which occur on each spikelet.

R. V. Bradshaw cites specimens (*Torreyia*, Vol. 21, page 83) in the United States National Herbarium to show the wide range of this species, but he points out its extreme rarity in North America, but four localities being represented. They are as follows:—British Columbia; Vancouver Island; Eugene, Oregon; Marion Co., California.

To this record the writer wishes to add the following collections; Eugene, Wynd 218, May 22, 1920; Fall Creek, Wynd 673, June 7, 1921; Jasper, Wynd 1025, June 20, 1922.

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TWO NEW SPECIES FROM FLORIDA

A NEW LUPINE FROM NORTHERN FLORIDA.—There has been much confusion regarding the characters of the single-leafted kinds of Florida lupines. Recent exploration has served to clear up some of the confusion.

The first species of this group described was *Lupinus villosus* (Willdenow 1800). This species is sharply marked off from its several relatives by the copious, loose, usually shaggy pubescence, particularly on the stem, petioles, and pods and by the reddish-purple corolla with the standard-blade maroon in the center. In 1818, Thomas Nuttall described *Lupinus diffusus* from specimens without either flower or fruit. However, this species may be properly determined by the original locality—"Around Wilmington, and in many other parts of North and South Carolina, in the barren forests of the *Quercus Catesbaei* and *Q. nigra*." In this plant the corolla is blue and the standard has a white spot. In 1860 A. W. Chapman associated the name *L. diffusus* with the plant of coast region of middle and western Florida—witness his statement "flowers blue, the vexillum dark-purple in the centre;"

While in the St. Andrews Bay region last May the writer found this lupine in full flower. It grows on the sand-dunes along and near the bay. The dissimilarity between it and the true *Lupinus diffusus* was at once apparent, not only by the dark spot in the standard-blade, but also by the shrubby habit of the plant. Mature fruit was secured for us by Mr. G. M. West of St. Andrews, in July. This, too, furnished an additional distinguishing character. The pod is elliptic, and only about half as large as the broadly linear pod of *L. diffusus*.

✓ ***Lupinus Westiana*** Small, sp. nov. Plant shrubby, up to 1 m. tall, conspicuously silvery-pubescent: stem erect, woody below, branched, closely but finely villous: leaves numerous: